The Murderer at Large, but Will Probably Give Himself Up-Some Discreditable Incidents in Connection with the Case.

A murder occurred last night, about 9 o'clock, at the corner of Pennsylvania and Merrill streets. William Aldridge; a cigar-maker, about twenty-eight years of age, shot and killed James Cummingere, a barber, aged about thirty-one. The quarrel was over a girl named Minnie Star. The latter recently brought suit against Aldridge, charging him with being the father of her child. The case was compromised by the payment of \$100. Aldridge had been keeping company with her for a number of years. A few weeks ago the girl went to the family of Newton Honk, at No. 305 South Pennsylvania street, where she worked for her board. She still seemed to be somewhat under the influence of Aldridge, who continued to hang about her. A few days ago, however, Mrs. Houk's brother, James Cunningham, who had been a member of Pawnee Bill's show, took up his residence at Houk's and began paying attention to the Starr girl. This reached Aldridge's ears, and made him jealous. Last night, about 7 o'clock, Aldridge called at Honk's house and got into conversathe girl in the front room. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Houk was home at the time, but Cummingore was there, seated in a back room, and Fred Houk, aged about seven-

After a time Cummingore stuck his head in the room and asked Miss Starr if she was not coming to supper. This led Aldrich to exclaim: "It is none of your --- business how soon she comes." Cummingore wanted to come in the room at this, but he was not allowed to do so, Mike Reinhard, in whose barber shop Cummingore worked, had come in, and he, with the assistance of Fred Houk, succeeded in persuading Cummingore to go up stairs. Reinhard and young Houk then came down stairs and endeavored to pacify Aldridge. They all went out in the yard, in company with a neighbor named John Butcher.

teen, and a younger brother, were in the front

room with Aldridge and the girl.

After Aldridge appeared to have become somewhat pacified Butcher, Reinhart and Fred Houk went to a neighboring saloon and began to play pool. While they were in there Mrs. Houk returned home, and in some way the quarrel was renewed. The latter ran to the saloon and asked Reinhard and her son to return to the house, which they did. When Reinhard reached the gate Aldridge was there and pointed the revolver at him, but was quieted and finally persuaded to give the revolver up. It was given into the hands of Reinhard; but Aldridge, as it proved, had another revolver-a 32 self-cocker-with him. Cummingore, in the meantime, was upstairs. The other persons present set about to bring a reconciliation between the men, and as Aldridge seemed willing. Cummingore came down and the two shook hands, and started down the sidewalk together, going north. They were accompanied by Fred Houk and Mrs. Houk. The two men seemed to be getting along amicably, and had turned around with the intention of going down to the saloon to take a drink together, when Aldridge suddenly put his hand in his pocket and pulled his revolver. Cummingore shouted, "Don't you pull a revolver on the." and at the same time reached for his own. The firing then began, Aldridge firing the first shot. He fired four times while Cummingore was shooting twice. The latter and started to run, and coming up to his sister, threw his arms about her neck, exclaiming, "Oh, Annie, I'm shot." He then fell to the sidewalk, and expired in a few minutes. The Starr girl stood near, with her baby in her arms, and when Aldridge started to leave she went vith him. They took off through the common on the west side of the street, and were followed a short distance by Fred Houk, but when Aldridge pointed his revolver at the latter, he

Abiridge's reputation is not good. He is said to have a wife and child living in the city. Ho is a brother of Market-master Aldridge. Cumningore, the murdered man, bears the reputation of a pegceable man. He lived for many years in Danvillo, but afterward moved to Kaneas, where he has a wife and family now living. Aidridge had not been heard from at a late

hour last night. The body of Cummingore was token to Kregelo's. There was only one wound, the bullet having penstrated his breast in the region of the beart.

It is thought that Aldridge will give himself up. He certainly cannot escape, accompanied with the young woman and child. His two brothers cailed at the station-house last night and assured the officers that he would surrender himself if they could find him.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Papers and Discussion on Matters Relating to the Profession of Teaching.

The lecture-room of Plymouth Church was well filled both morning and afternoon yesterday with county superintendents and teachers, in attendance upon the annual convention of their association. State Superintendent H. M. LaFollette presided. In the morning, Alexander Kinsely, of Whitley county, read a paper on "How to Make Visitation by County Superintendents More Effective," and was followed by discussion by J. H. Reddick, of Pulaski, and Calvin Moon, of St. Joseph counties.

In the afternoon Chas. A. Amos spoke upon the subject: "What Shall be Done with the Township Institute!" He presented a good surnmary of the work of the institute over the State, favoring a change, however, in its management. He said: "The township institute is not a perfect success, but it must be given much credit for work done. Its most important function is to make the people better acquainted with the common-school system. But it is not doing all it can to this end. One difficulty poticeable in that the Trustees not tako enough interest in the meetings. They generally fail to appoint places of meeting, and many times fail to be present themselves. I do not know of a remedy for this. The law requires him to hold the institute, but it fixes no penalty for his nonattendance. Another difficulty is that the teachers do not take enough interest. Many attend simply to prevent being fined. Those who do attend do not make proparation for their work on the programme. I would favor many changes. I would combine two townships for institute purposes, and hold the meeting at the most convenient place. I would pay the teacher for attending. If he fails I would fine him more than one day's wages. I would have the daily programmes prepared by others than the teachers themselves, thus excluding a superfluous amount of text-book references. I would recommend that the teachers draw more from phi losophy, science and reading circle work for their material" The discussion was carried out by W. H. Johnson, of Knox; E E. Martin, of Clark; S. F. Spohn, of Elkhart, and others.

The committee on revision of the course of study for common schools, composed of James H. Harvey, H. M. LaFollette, Miss Anna M. Brown, T. D. Aker and Freemont Goodson, made a report through its chairman Jas. H. Harvey. The strongly favored a revision duration of terms. This, it of the was claimed, will avoid beedless advancement of publis, secure more universal interest, better attendance and more perfect appreciation of educational work. The report was followed by a vigorous discussion in which Prof. I. C. Macpherson, of Richmond, and W. C. Soyder, of Washington county, took part. After this the convention adjourned to meet

mettding Permits. The following building permits were issued vesterday: Chris Siders, frame cottage on Noble street, near Georgia, \$800; Mary Kelle, frame cottage, at No. 99 Greer street, \$600; M. F. Hamp, frame cottage, at No. 62 Dougherty street, \$1,000; Charles Dockwiler, frame cottage on Clifford avenue near Newman street, \$1,400; Charles Snyder, frame cottage on Union street, pear Palmer, \$700; Fannie F. Drake, frame cottage on Orange street, near Spruge, \$1,500; Mary Tracy, frame cottage on northeast corner

West and Wilkins streets, \$500. Sapreme Court Decisions. 13205. Home Insurance Company vs. Jack-son Daubenspeck. Hamilton, C. C. Affirmed. Mitchell, J.—To a suit on a promissory note by

the assignee of the payee an answer that the note was part consideration for an insurance policy, but that the company had become in-solvent and the policy was returned to the com-

pany, is good.

13318. Hiram Lindley et al. vs. State ex rel.

Hiram E. Wells, Orange, C. C. Affirmed. Elliot, J .- A complaint on the bond of an administrator who was ordered to sell real estate is sufficient when it shows that he received money from the sale of real estate for which he refused to account, and that he still has the money in his bands.

13127. Theodore Kastner vs. Matilda Goerg. LaPorte, C. C. Dismissed. 13031. Stibbons Quick vs. Wm. H. Durham.
Montgomery, C. C. Rehearing denied.

13696. Joseph A Maore et al. vs. Lucinda C.
Glover. Warrick, C. C. Rehearing denied.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

Papers and Recitals of the First Day of . Their State Convention.

The first session of the Indiana State music teachers' convention was held yesterday morning at Pirmouth Church. There was a fair audience. a large number being present from other places. and local musicians are well represented. Mrs. Flora M. Hunter, the president, gave a welcoming address, during which she stated that the object of the meetings of the association was that each teacher would receive some benefit whereby he or she would be better able to im part instruction to the pupil. Barolay Walker read a report of the meetings of the past two years, and also stated the financial condition of

Charles Abercrombie, a distinguished teacher. of Chicago, read a paper on "The Voice," under five heads: "Physiology of the voice organs."
"Production of the voice," "Diaphragmatic breathing," "Formation of tone," and "Artistic singing." The subjects were fully explained, and a chart illustrated the vocal organs, the several tones, and the way in which they are

Professor Ernestinoff followed with a short paper on "Distonation in Choral Singing, and Its Causes." The recital, at 11:30, by Mrs. An-derson, of Crawfordsville; Miss Della Dungan and Miss Anna McLaughlin, of Franklin, was very enjoyable, the ladies acquitting themselves

The afternoon session was opened with a paper on "Children's Voices," by Miss Nannie Love, teacher of music in the public schools of Muncie, who explained her method of teaching children tones and intervals. Mr. J. T. Reese, of Cambridge City, Mr. Kurtz, of Michigan City. Mr. Sam Moore, of Crawfordsville, and Mr. G. M. Cole, of Richmond, followed in short talks on the same subject

"Piano Technique," from its foundation, was fully spoken of in a paper by Mr. Faustre, of Peru, which provoked considerable discussion. The afternoon recital was largely attended. R A. Newland was heartily applanded for his organ solo, and responded with a "Love Song" of his own composition. Miss Adele Wallick sung beautifully; her voice is pure, clear and fresh. The scena and aris from "Der Freischutz" was well suited to her voice. She was recalled, also, and sang "The Milking Song." Miss Anna Constant was ill, and Mrs. Florence Bamberger-Kiser kindly consented to play a number in her place, which she did with a rendition of Schuman's "Kriesleriana," a difficult composition.

which was exceedingly well performed. Professor Ernestinoff closed the programme by singing a group of four songs. illustrating three different styles, "Lend Me Your Aid." by Gounod, for concert, "Here's Thy Lord," by J. H Howe, dean of music at DePauw University, for church, and "To a Swallow," by Holzel, and "Under the Rose," by Thorne, for the parior. Prof. Ernestinoff used his fine voice to advantage in the several songs.

At night Miss Neally Stevens, of Chicago, gave a piano recital, assisted by Charles Abercrombie, tenor, of the same city. Miss Stavers is not new to an Indianapolis musical public, with which she is a great favorite. She plays with a great deal of grace, which adds much to her fine technique and skill. Mr. Abercrombie has a magnificent voice, which was fully appreciated by the audience, which was an enthusiastic one, and he kindly responded to an encore of each of his solos.

To-day, at 9, a paper on "Notation" will be read by Mr. R. A. Heritage, of Valparaiso; at 10, one on "Music in the Public Schools," by J. B. Leslie, of New Albany: at 11 o'clock will come the recital in which Miss Alice Copeland, of New Albany; Miss Mary Tomson, of Crawfordsville; Misses Adam, Wallick and Cooper will take part; at 2, "Church Musto" will be the subject of a paper by Rev. G. L. McNutt.
"Church Music from a Professional Stand-point,"
by William H. Dana, of Warren, O., and at
4:30 Miss Birdie Blye, of Kentland, will give a
recital, assisted by Mrs. Henry Schurmann and
Mr. Frank H. Hemstreet. Dr. Louis Mass, also a favorite here, will give the evening recital, assisted by Miss Ida Sweenie, of Detroit.

A Conductor Punished. As one of the open cars on the Massachusettsavenue line was turning the corner of New Jersey street last night, a boy jumped on the side platform. He was pushed off by the conductor and fell upon some rocks and apparently injured, as he did not get up. Some of the passengers called the attention of the conductor to the fact and told him to go back and pick the boy up. The conductor refused to do so, and one of the passengers took it upon himself to administer a chastisement to the conductor, as a result of which he went back

and picked the boy up. An Aged Women Missing. Mrs. Von Burg, of advanced age, living at 420 East St. Clair street, wandered away from home, yesterday, in a fit of absentmindedness, and has not since been heard of. Her friends are quite alarmed over her absence.

Marriage Liceuses. Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Albert Ochler and Mary Stein, Elmer E. Town send and Clyda A. Pursel, Henry Schmidt and Julia Ketcham.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

It is the best policy for a newspaper to give all the news, without fear or favor. - Boston EVERY plank in the Republican platform is of

good timber. There is not a rotten plank in it. - Wheeling Intelligencer. THE issue has now been sharply drawn and is: Protection of American industries vs. advancement of English interests in American markets.-Kansas City Journal.

THE Declaration of Independence and the Republican platform should be read at every Fourth of July celebration where patriotic American citizens are gathered together. They are documents of common spirit .- Philadelphia Press.

MR. CLEVELAND will soon write his letter accepting the Democratic nomination for President. It will doubtless eay: "You have performed the duty set out for you to do in an acceptable manner, for which I must, as a matter of course, tender you my thanks."-Nebraska State Journal.

THE people of California will be pleased to see one of her prominent citizens called on to preside at Chicago, but she will be Republican in November for a much better reason than that, because the principle of protection is necessary for her welfare, present and prospective -San Francisco Chronicle.

PERRY BELMONT'S announcement that he has had enough of Congress and will not seek a relection is not surprising. With all his faults so one ever accused Mr. Belmont of not being a abolesomely intense American, and he has probably felt rather out of place in the Demoeratic party under this administration. - Boston

It is a hopeful sign in the political life of this Republic, a certain assurance that all Irishmen are not the slaves the Democratic party would adjudge them, but that in their ranks there is a steadily augmenting force in hearty sympathy with all that is wise, patriotic and generous in the aspirations of American nationality. - New

THE Republican platform is a unique, unconventional document, full of sound sense and unanswerable propositions. It is, however, chiefly remarkable for the absolute certainty of its sentiments In that respect it is the neatest, completest and clearest cut platform ever put forth by a national convention. There is not a straddle or an evasion anywhere to be found from its beginning to its end .- Nebraska State Journal.

Two of a Kind.

Detroit Free Press. "I saw such a beautiful sky this afternoon, he said dreamily, as they sat and made love together. "Was it blue!" she inquired eagerly. "Yes, love, with a delicate white fleece." "And, ch, Harry, did it have lovely, soulful eyes and a dear little cunning black nose?" "I am talking of a heavenly blue sky," he said gravely. "That's the kind, dear! Oh, won't you try and get it for me. I'm just dying to have a blue skyel They are such sweet pets."

No other blood medicine so utilizes the results of scientific inquiry as Ayer's Sarsaparilla

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Troubles of the Continental Lines. The Transcontinental lines are still unable to ome to any understanding about the long-andshort-haul clause. At their meeting is St. Paul, last week, but little was accomplished as regards what action they should take in this matter, nor in the matter of reducing rates to such a basis as to admit of shipping goods from the Eastern States to the Pacific-coast points. The Transcontinental lines are still confronted with the opinion of the Interstate Commission, which states that, as matters now stand, and while Canadian Pacific does not seek to participate in the Missouri river business, it is impossible for the commission to discover any adequate ground upon which the railroads can claim that the circomstances and conditions of the traffic from San Francisco to Denver are so materially different from those of the traffic from San Francisco to the Missouri river as to warrant them in charging a greater sum for a shorter distance. Rates must now be revised to meet this ruling. but the railroad people claim that this is a most lifficult thing to do. The association has twenty more days in which to consider the matter. At the expiration of this time it will come before the Interstate Commission.

Personal, Local and State Notes. Col. Daniel Whitcomb, superintendent of the Union Railway Company, who has been East a couple of weeks, returns to-day. The directors of the Evansville & Terre

Haute Railroad Company have declared a 1} per cent dividend, payable July 17. S. T. Nelson and W. H. Payne, of New York, have been elected to fill vacancies on the board of directors of the Evansville & Terre Haute

Inspector Thomas W. Spencer, who has been going over the roads of New York for the railroad commission, reports that the Erie takes the lead in the manner in which it is kept up. The New York, Mahoning & Western Railroad Company, which was to do such great things for Fort Wayne, seems to have drifted under a sloud and promises to join the ranks of the roads which died a "borning."

souri river after July 1. This practically advances the rate from \$30, the old immigrant rate, to \$35, which is the second-class rate. The result of the recent Cincinnati, Hamilton Dayton election is looked upon as being favorable to carrying out the programme by which the Pennsylvania Company will secure control of the C., R. & C. division of the C., H. & D.

The transcontinental lines propose to abolish altogether immigrant rates west of the Mis-

At a meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held in New York city, on Sunday, Chief Arthur appealed to the organization for help for 2,700 men of the C. B. & Q. road. who are still out on a strike. The members each pledged themselves to pay \$5 per month so long as the strike lasted.

Charles T. Barney, who has been elected a director of the Northern Pacific in place of Benjamin T. Cheney, who has been a director of the road for twenty-four years, is a young man and son of A. H. Barney, a former president of the road. The young man is largely interested in the Northern Pacific road and is worth

Freight agents at this point have been notified that the Iowa commission have agreed to postpone the promulgation of the new freight tariff in that State from June 28 to July 5, at the request of the railroads. After all, the rates ordered by the Iowa commission are mild compared with the voluntary cuts made by the Chicago, Burlington & Northern. Gen. J. G. McCullough, of Bennington, Vt.,

Erie lines, was in the city yesterday afternoon, and expressed himself as touch surprised at the grandeur and immensity of the new Union Station and sheds, and remarked that when completed he wished to visit the city again and give the new improvements a thorough inspection. H. B. Haymond, president of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western road returns to New York this evening. He came west to look after pend-

ing litigation where an over-issue of bonds is in dispute. Col. Henry Crawford, who represents the I. D. & S. road, is said to have made a very able argument in the case resterday afternoon. It is in the United States District Court, before Traveling Auditor Hawley, of the Pennsylvania lines, has appointed the following agents at stations on the Red Bank division, just opened for business: Hamilton, J. M. Ray freight agent; C. O. Henes, ticket agent; Port Union,

J. W. Lambert, ticket and freight agent; Crescentville, P. A. Logan, ticket and freight agent; Reading, E. E. Long, ticket and freight agent; Norwood Heights, D. B. Burns, ticket and freight agent; Brotherton, J. F. Doyle, ticket and freight agent. The Pullman and Wagner car service was taxed severely to take all the crowds from the different parts of the country to and from Chicago. Some of the old hulks of a decade ago were resurrected from remote railways in the far South and West to pose as palace cars. On leaving Chicago it was a toss up for every man

ticular, or be forced to content himself with a car that, by comparison with the palaces on wheels that have left the Pullman and Wagner shops recently, was but a little better than the double-decker stock cars of to-day. H. C. Diehl, general manager of the Interstate Dispatch, is visiting the various points the line will touch, and appointing agents. He hopes to get the line in full operation by July 1. It is believed that his path will be a thorny one in the beginning, as the line will operate over some of the best roads, and come into competition with several of the oldest fast-frieght lines. It will operate over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and is already making trouble in the Transcontinental Association. The other members of the organization say that the Santa Fe has no right to make exclusive arrangements

with connecting lines for the handling of

through business to and from New York, and

that if such a move be made the Eric and other

whether he should get a berth in the recent

build of vestibule car, luxurious in every par-

Eastern lines that are parties to it must grant the Santa Fe's competitors the same privileges that they have granted the Santa Fe. After commenting on the fast runs made by and Chicago, last week, the Terre Haute Gazette save: That is good time, but it is not the fastest run on record. Ninety-five miles in 130 minutes is at the rate of 43.8 miles per bour. Vandalia engine 180, Jacob Sachs, engineer, hauled train No. 1 extra, three coaches and a baggage car, from Terre Haute to East St Louis, in three hours and thirty-seven minutes, distance 165 miles, which is at the rate of 44.6 miles per hour, which includes nine regular stops. This is much faster running, when it is remembered that the Journal train consists of

only one coach, and handles no passenger business, and the distance is nearly double. GEN. SHERIDAN'S ILLNESS. His Serious Condition-A Glance at Our List

of Mulitary Heroes. Washington Special. "If Gen. Sheridan pulls through this hot weather without a relapse," said an old ex-army "I think we may consider him convalescent. I do not believe, however, that his friends will ever hereafter be entirely relieved of apxiety on his account. The nature of his trouble, as shown by this illness, makes it prob able that he will be subject to sudden and dangerous attacks all the rest of his life, and that one of them will carry him off, perhaps without

a moment's warning. "Had it ever occurred to you, by the bye, that 'little Phil' is the last we have left in active service of that handful of general officers whose names, since the civil war, have been as familiar to every American ear as household words? Gen. Sherman was retired five years ago; Gen. Fremont is interested wholly in civil pursuits; Gens. Grant, Halleck, McClellan. Meade, and Hancock are dead. A review of the careers of these popular heroes, in the light of what has happened since they filled the largest space in the foreground of current history is edifying, as showing how false the prophetic in stinct often is in a public man's contemporaries. Fremont, Halleck. Grant, Sherman, McClellar and Meade had resigned from the army before the rebellion,

but Meade had returned to the service. In 1861 McCiellan, Fremont, and Halleck were appointed major generals in the regular army. If anyone bad asked you twenty-five years ago, who of the men then prominen would be the illustrions figures in our chronicies, you would undoubtedly have put McCiellan first, Fremont pert, and Halleck third. Why! Because they were at the top, and the eyes of the Nation were on them. But in war it is not always the early bird that catches the first worm; or, to change the figure, the first worm is not always the biggest Grant, destined to become more distinguished than any of the others, was not appointed a major-general till the middle of 1863. Sherman, next in rank as a celebrity, received, in August, 1864, the commission just resigned by Fremont. McClellen resigned in November of the same year, and Sheridan, who has filled the third place in the people's bearts, was named to succeed him. This was after Grant had become Lieutenant-general. Meade received his appointment a forthight or so after Sheridan. But it was Meade's desire that his commission should date back to some important military event, and one was chosen which gave it a fictitions beginning in August instead of November. Grant withheld his ap-

proval of this arrangement till Sheridan had generously consented to it. By such a change of dates Meado was given a temporary seniority over Sheridan, and that caused a great deal of criticism of Sheridan's appointment to the lien-tenent-generalship "over Meade's head." The objection was, of course, quite groundless, but it caused not a little hard feeling in certain po-

co-military circles." BEECHER'S WIDOW.

She Declares that the Selection of Lyman Abbott Was a Great Mistake.

New York Star. The members of Plymouth Church were greatly excited yesterday over a published interview with Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in which she talked very freely in opposition to Rev. Lyman Abbott, the present paster of Plymouth. While it was generally understood that Mrs. Beecher did not favor the selection of Dr. Abbott to succeed to the place left vacant by her illustrious husband, it was not suppose that she would speak so freely for publication.
A reporter for the Star called at the Hotel St George yesterday, where Mrs. Beecher is living. The venerable lady sat in her pleasant parlor on the ninth floor and received the visitor gracious ly. She wore a light summer dress and a thin shawl was thrown around her shoulders. A. fresh breeze blew through the window, sufficient to almost make one forget the torrid heat down below. Mrs. Beecher occupied a large easy chair in front of her writing deak. The latter was littered with papers, giving the room the appearance of a literary work-shop. Mrs. Beecher has grown old very rapidly since her busband died. Her thin hair, which is snow white; was combed straight back and hidden almost entirely by a pretty little lace cap. She has a look of feebleness, yet her voice is firm, and she talks fluently when once started. Yes, I have never concealed the fact that I was opposed to Dr. Abbot as the paster of Plymouth Church," said she, in answer to the reporter's question.

"I never openly opposed him, however. When any person in the congregation asked me for my opinion I gave it to him. I said that I did not think Dr. Abbott was the man for the place. I have nothing personal against him. I like him well enough, but I simply did not regard him as the right man for the place."

"Are you satisfied with the manner of his

"No, I was not. I was greatly surprised at the prayer-meeting when Dr. Abbott was elected. I never said, however, that the election was as 'crafty a political move as anything ever seen in Washington.' I knew that private meetings were held by a few and that the matter was talked up. There was no authority for such meetings. I knew that on the night of the lection there was to be some sort of a report from these private meetings, but I did not supose we were to be asked to vote for Dr. Abbott. I had repeatedly told the ladies that I was sure he would not accept it if he were elected. He | store for me. I was enjoined to keep my secret cept the permant pastorship, if it should be ten-

"Then the balloting was peculiar. Instead of passing the basket through the audience as customary they decided to have the members go to the front of the church and put their bailots in baskets. All whose names began with letters from A to L were to put their ballots in one box, and from M to Z in another. They said this was done for fear somebody who was not entitled to vote would cast a ballot. Now, I am sure that this was not prevented. I know that some boys in Mr. Tilney's class voted. Boys not more than sixteen or seventeen years old, who ought to have been home and in bed. I could not get within several feet of the basket. I folded my ballot up and then twisted it and asked a lady to hand t to Mrs. McNutt with the request that she in turn cause it to be deposited in the basket. I spoke loudly so that all could hear and know that I was there. Mrs. Nutt handed the ballot to Mr. Van Wagoner and he opened it and read it before he dropped it in the besket. Now, I always thought that voting by ballot meant a secret ballot."

"Are there others in the church who feel as "Yes, I am sure that there are a great many who feel dissatisfied, and there are some who voted for Dr. Abbott who now see their mistake. Mr. Halliday refused to attend any of these private meetings because he knew that

they were not in accordance with the church "Did you say that Dr. Abbott used treachery to get your husband out of the Christian

"No. I never used that term. I said that Dr. Abbott had a great deal to do with it. Mr. Beecher would come home to me and say that Abbott thought he ought to give up the newspaper, as he had so much to do, 'Perhaps I had better, mother, he would say, 'but I hate to do it. It is like giving up a child.' He always feared that he was not doing well, but I reassured him on that point. I believe that Dr. Abbott's constant reference to the matter led Mr. Beecher to sell out. One day he came home and told me he had sold his interest in the paper. I said he would be sorry.' " 'I am sorry now,' he replied, 'but Abbott has

week,' he continued. Not one sermon was published after Mr. Beecher sold his interest. "Will you leave the church?" "I made up my mind to that effect at first, but have since reconsidered my decision. I felt that it was not Plymouth Church any more and I had no place in it. But when I resigned the presidency of the sewing society I told the ladies that when I returned in the fall I would attend the church, and advised them to do likewise. I hate to see the church closed this sum-It is the first time it has ever been done.

promised to print a Plymouth sermon every

to follow such a course with a new church." TO EXCAVATE IN BABYLONIA.

You would hardly think that a man would care

Party of American Explorers Going to

Study the Mounds in Central Asia. Dr. John P. Peters, professor of Hebrew in the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Harper, iqstructor in Assyrian at Yale College, and Mr. J. D. Prince, of the class of 1888, Columbia College, will leave this morning on the steamship Fulda for London, with the purpose of eventually conducting explorations and excavations in Batylouis, middle Asia. They will be accompanied by Mr. J. H. Haynes, photograher, and Mr. H. P. Field, of Brooklyn, architect. The only previous expedition of archæological character to Babylonia was the Wolfe expedition-of 1884, though French and German savants have long prosecuted their researches in this region. The expenses of Dr. Peters's party will be defrayed by the Babylonian Exploration Fund, which has been subscribed by citizens of Philadelphia. Among the members of the executive committe of this fund are Prof. Allen Marquand, of Princeton, and Mr. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. While

describing the nature of the expedition to a Sun reporter last evening, Dr. Peters said: "Babylonia is the general name for the whole region around the city of Babylon. It is a vast plain, dotted with mounds, which Indicate the burial places of ancient cities. The mound over the city of Babylon is about ten miles square; that over Erach ten miles square Other mounds are very small and cover probably only single palaces. Just where we shall excavate. how long we shall stay and what we shall do with the inscriptions or relies discovered, all depends on the result of negotiations now rending with the Turkish government. We shall all meet at Aleppo, a four days' ride on horseback from Alexandretta, about Oct. 1. We shall then ride on horseback six weeks through the mountains, with a caravan, to Bagdad. We go armed, not so much on account of the brigands, which are not so numerous as formerly, as to protect ourselves from the wild beasts. Nights we shall go into camp. bought our tents to-day. I have ordered 1,000 cans of fruit and meats for the journey, so as to break the native fare upon the party gradually. If we work in the sheep-raising section we can get plenty of mutton, otherwise we must live on goat flesh and goat milk Wheat, I am glad to say, grows wild there, so that we need not want for something like bread. The Arabs, who will do the excavating proper, will be paid 10 or 20 cents a day. Their work is correspondingly bad. If we make large excavations we shall employ two, three, or four hundred. The picks and shovels we take with us. As an experiment I have also ordered six wheelbarrows, though the natives always work with baskets. may have the experience of the American who first tried to use wheelbarrows in Brazil, where the natives put them on their heads and then piled the things on top of them. We have made all arrangements for one year's work, though everything depends on our success and the disposition of the Turkish government."

A Woman Lawyer's First Plea.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

Carrie B. Kilgore, Esq., yesterday argued her first case in the Orphans' Court. The event has a special interest as occurring on the same day that the doctors of the County Medical Society made up their minds to admit a female member. Judging from the reports of it that have been published. Mrs. Kilgore's argument was, taking it all in all, a very good one. For instance, she was decidedly and entirely right in declaring that the "damns" which the maker of a certain testament in controversy had freely used were "horrid things." They certainly were borrid, and the using of such language is to be reprehended on every possible occasion. Unfortunately for Mrs. Kilgore's argument, however, the free use of "damns" is not necesarily a proof of ineanity, or even feebleness of

THE BLACK MAHOMET. An Interview with the 80-Called Moses of the

The reported strange prophesies of the modern black Mahomet pear Rochester, Ky., whose weird actions are just now creating much excitment throughout that section, is the subject of much speculation to those who have been to see him. The Post-Dispatch correspondent from this city has visited the prophet at his bumble home and brings back a graphic report of his in-terview. Rev. Giles Moss, or the "Black El Mahdi," as he is already designated, was formerly a slave in Rowan county, and in early life was noted for his wonderful influence over his associates and all who came in contact with him. And when he became a minister of the gospel his power became supreme among the simple-hearted people of that backwoods section. He is now sixty two years old and has spent the past quarter of a century ministering to the spiritual wants of the blacks throughout the Green river valley. Here he has been the un-erowned king of his race, consulted alike upon worldly and spiritual affairs, and enjoying the respect and confidence of whites and blacks. was but a step from the pedestal he occupied to the assumption of supernatural powers, and this fact, though be may have been slow in realizing it, he has at last assumed, having announced to the world that he has received a divine command from God to prepare himself for leading the negro race back into the wilds of the dark sontinent.

The interest and excitement which this annonneement has produced has been unpar-alleled, which is heightened by the implicit confidence the blacks repose in him, as well as the credit he enjoys of having prophesied emancipation many years before the breaking out of the war. This interest led the correspondent to visit Moss at his home yesterday, where the El Mahdi received him graciously, exhibiting a perfect readiness to impart information con-cerning his divine powers and the possible exodus of his race to Africa. Moss declared that the world was full of impostors, who played upon the credulity of the people with their incantations and legerdemain, but that he did not seek to impress his powers upon any one, save through the influence of heaven, from whence he received daily inspiration. Like the spiritualist medium, he said he could not explain the powers he possessed, but that he acted upon instructions from the Angel Gabriel, which came to him each night with tidings from on

"During last August," said he, "I received my first visitation upon this subject, and was then told by the angel that great things would soon be imparted to me, as I should soon be made a Moses, who would lead my people back to Ethiopia, where they were to Christianize the savages and prepare them for the coming mill ennium. I was dumfounded and bewildered. but could not dispute with my senses, and re signed myself to whatever Providence held in be released from the bond and commanded to announce it to the world. Regularly the angel came back each night with messages, until last Sunday night I was commanded to announce myself as the leader who would soon take my people back to Africa. At what time the pilgrimage should begin I was not allowed to say, but I believe the day is close at hand and that every black in this country, who is not too contaminated with sin, will join the vast army which will set its face toward the land of their ancestors."

The negro's face brightened with a radiance of happiness as he recounted these details in clear and intelligent manner. If any deception or sinister motive lurked behind what he was saying it was not apparent, as his voice was low, cheerful and distinct, and he exhibited no con cern as to the credulity or incredulity of his hearers. In answer to queries, he said that the Lord would not only appoint the time, but the manner in which his black children would be conveyed back to the fancient home of Ham, that they would possibly spread over the entire continent in missionary bands, and would find no trouble in converting their brothers to the true God. He was ready with an intelligent reply to every question and when voodooism was suggested he denounced it as the machinination of the devil and a relie the superstition of the barbarie Caribs, who still practice it under the name of suftem. His knowledge of many subjects was wonderful, which, he explained, was the result of much reading and reflection. Indeed, be as a puzzle to those who have visited him, and, while, of course, he is an impostor, he exhibits a beautiful faith in his strange vagaries. The negross of this entire section throughout many counties have already been apprised of the new prophet, and the news is spreading everywhere, creating excitement and consternation, as there is a general belief that his followers already number thousands. Many of these are hastily arranging their affairs, and making preparation to depart at any moment. It is feared that farming interests will suffer by reason of the excitement. Moss is holding religious services every night, closing each sermon with the warning to be prepared for the pilgrimage at any mo-

THE STEWART MILLIONS. The Way in Which a Lonely Old Woman Was Robbed of Her Wealth.

The moral about "the curse of riches" has never been more forcibly painted for the general public than in the proceedings before the surrogate to break the will of Mrs. A. T. Stewart. When her husband died the millionaire's wife. who had had but little comfort and no happiness up to that time, might have reasonably looked forward to somewhat of a royal time during the rest of her fourscore years. But the poor eld lady, desolate and alone, found life as hard a burden as ever. Her husband left her an estate of a dozen millions or more, yet at the end of the first year she found herself in debt, and her indebtedness kept growing to the end of the chapter. As she grew poorer the Hiltons grew richer, and yet never for a moment did they let her out of their grasp or from beneath their eyes. The testimony of the old book-keeper tells a story of fact that outdoes any romance. He says that on the very day that A. T. Stewart died his confidential friend and adviser, Judge Hilton, went to the office and examined his books, not waiting until the millionaire's flesh grew cold. Then he took 30 per cent, from the \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 at which the dead man's share in the business was valued, and "owed" to her, and meanwhile she was brought in debt for nearly all the money she wanted.
The poor old lady was belpless; she had none tut the Hilton family within reach; and so she drifted on through life, hampered for money in the midst of wealth, and died a genteel pauper. Many a writer used to speak of Mirs. Stewart's great riches-of ber picture gallery, her jewels, her bric-a-brac and her laces—and women all over the land envied the great millionaire's widow her independent position; and all the time the woman who lived under guard in her white marble palace on Fifth avenue might have been willing to exchange places with the wife of a mechanic who pushed her baby carriage past her windows, and who lived and did her own work in a hired tenement. The hearing has been adjourned to October. It has not been a pleasant one for Judge Hilton. It has brought out what I have hinted heretofore in this correspondence and have been cortain of for five years. Stewart was a cruel man to his employes; an employe has signally avenged his cruelty.

"Call no man happy until he is dead" is a rule which will apply as well to the millionaire as to the monarch. The story of our wealthy families is one that shows the canker in the rose leaf throughout. There has always been an idiot son among the Astors, and there is one now living in seclusion up the Hudson. When I was a boy a son of the original John Jacob lived in a shaded house in the center of the bleck bounded by Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets and Ninth and Tenth avenues. It was a lovely place for an asylum, and yet such frightful stories were told of the wild man's orgies that we youngsters all evaded the neigh-borhood. Somewhat of this feeling seems to have communicated itself to the Astors, for while they have never built up the block, they have allowed it to be used as a lumber and brick depot, and house, and shrubbery, and trees have all been needlessly sacrificed. What was a Garden of Eden forty years ago is now the abomination of desolation. The troubles of the Vanderbilts are of recent date comparativelythe terrible fight over the old Commodore's will; the suicide of Cornelius Jeremiah, the oldest son; the marriage of a son of William H. to the divorced wife of another member of the family— all these are "known of all men." So, too, the Rhinelander scandal—the marriage of the oldest son to a servant girl; his quarrel with the family lawver, whom he shot; his committal to a lunatic asylum, etc. Wealth brings many comforts and conveniences, but it does not necessarily insure reputation or an easy mind. At least that is the sermon which I find preached on the record of our wealthy families-without

Kicked Over the Fence.

an exception, so far as I have seen.

One of the clerks in the Orphans' Court is responsible for the following: He was out riding on the Catonsville road on Sunday, and in passlag a field where two horses and a mule were grazing he saw that they had cropped the grass very short. In the next field was a fine crop of timothy, and the mule was standing by the rail fence, eyeing the feed very wistfully. In a min-ute the male had made up his mind and placing his nose deliberately under the top rail he lifted

it out, reducing the height that much. He then jumped or tried to jump over, but got stuck with his fore feet in the clover patch and his hind feet on the other side. Then one of the horses very deliberately backed up, and, letting fly his heels, planted them squarely on the mule landing him clean over into the clover patch. The two horses followed in the gap thus made and all three went to browning, appprently well

Uncertainties of Wealth.

T. W. Higginson in Harper's Bezar. Some swenty years ago a Boston merchant, Benjamin Bussey, created in his will certain trusts for the benefit of Harvard University, eaving money to the amount of nearly \$500. 000, whose income after the payment of certain annuities, was to be used, one-quarter for the law school, one quarter for the divinity school, and one-balf for an agricultural and horticultural school, now known as the Bussey Institution. In his will Mr. Bussey stated in substance that, having long observed the fluctuations of real estate in Boston he had taken pains to invest this property in a manner approaching absolute certainty, i. e., in improved real estate in the very heart of Boston. This was all that could be done for safety, it then seemed, by the most experienced investor, and after this a great stone building with ample greenhouses was erected in 1871, and when the Bussey Institution went into operation it was believed that it would be independent of students' fees. Then came the great Boston fire and swept away the very buildings which had been chosen as the one safe invesements when they were rebuilt the expense was so much greater as instantly to cause a vast shrinkage of income; and the half share of this income available for the Bussey Institution, which in 1872 was \$16,447.53, a now but some four or five thousand dollars, not much more than enough to cover the salary of a single professor. The wheel of fortune in these days is more disguised than formerly—covered with gilding, veiled by rows; but it is the same old wheel after all.

A Fatal Prophecy.

Philadelphia Times.
Dr. Warreu S. Stokes, who died recently in Boston, was during his life a member of a secret brotherhood whose purpose was the develop-ment of visions by thought-focalization by means of crystal, or prism, upon which the members concentrate their minds with, in this case, setonishing results. Early in the month a mem-ber declared that he saw in the crystal the outlines of a human form exactly like Dr. Stokes's tossing wildly about on a sick-bed. Another men.bor saw a coffin, and a third the letter "S." They then knew these signs were premonitions of misfortune to Dr. Stokes. As if to justify this opinion, a fourth member, who is an astrologist, searched for the Doctor's horoscope in his book and found that June would be a dangerous month for him, and eautioned the Doctor to be-

ware of infectious diseases. Previous to this the Doctor called on a lady brotherhood. As he entered, dressed in black, she says she saw his double walking before him in transparent form. She remarked to ber husband: "Dr. Stokes is in his burial clothes. I know it. I am sure of it." Sure enough, Dr. Stokes became ill through blood poisoning and died last Mondey, just as the prophecy had fore-

A Woman's Indiscretion.

phor were the means that led to the errest of express agent Huber, of Sunbury, Pa. for the theft of \$29,600, which had been intrusted to the Adams Express Company. Mrs. Huber openly beasted among her friends of what she would wear some day, and gave expensive entertainments to outdo her more humble neighbors, always hinting of prospects of a big leg-acy, although it was well known that none of her relatives were wealthy. The \$1,000 which Huber, in confidence, loaned a Pinkerton de-tective smelled strongly of campbor, and upon this slender thread Captain Linden argued that the remainder of the money was secreted in Huber's house instead of in bank, and the developments proved the correctness of the prediction. The money was found, with some campbor to keep away the moths, secreted in a box behind a mantel. Huber acknowledges his guilt, but says he made a mistake when he married his

Blood-Letting for Pneumonia. Pneumonia, a disease which is justly dreaded is at present receiving much attention from physicians. At a recent meeting of the Medical ciation at Baltimore the question as to whether it is contagious was discussed, and now the Medical Record, following the example of Dr. Hartshorne, argues in favor of blood-letting in opposition to the modern treatment of the disease. It appears that from 1845 to 1847, when bleeding prevailed in the treatment of pneumonia, but one person in sixteen treated for that disease in the Pennsylvania Hospital died; while, on the contrary, from 1884 to 1886, after this treatment had been abandoned, the proportion of deaths was 1 in 3.2. Facts are tubborn things; and the question arises whether, in every case, we have always gained by ignoring the simple and old-fashioned methode of bealing.

Much to Be Thankful For. A female Mark Tapley, after a life of toil found herself an inmate of an almshouse. Reviewing her trials she said her husband had abused her, often beat her, but the Lord was good and took him away. When her son grew up he was also unkind and abusive, but the Lord was still merciful and carried him off with an attack of pneumonia. She had much to be thankful for in her old age; she had two teeth left, and thanked the Lord they were opposite

Fried Sparrows for Tea. amestown Journal. "Fried sparrow is good eating, I tell you,"
was the remark of a business man this morning. I have a neighbor who shoots English sparrows with an air gun. He dresses the birds and then fries them as you would a spring chicken. The flesh is firm, yet tender and sweet. I don't ask anything better for break-fast than a plate of fried sparrows."

THE "Exposition Universelle de l'art Culinaire" awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bit-\$1,000,000 left him as a legacy. But this \$1,000,000 was never paid to Mrs. Stewart; it was
"owed" to her, and meanwhile she was brought
factured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

> EDUCATIONAL. CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY Aurora, N. Y. Cot. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M. Peskakill-on-Hudson, N. Y. Send for catalogu-JOHN N. TILDEN, M. D., M. A., Principal. GANNETT INSTITUTE For Young Ladies. The Toirty-fifth Year. For estalogue, etc., address REV. GEO. GANNETF, D.D., 69 Chester sq., Boston, Mass. UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

> gin 12th July, 1888, and end 12th September. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JOHN B. MINOH, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law. Seventh year opens Sept. 17. Prepares for all Colleges that admit women. Superior advantages in

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ogue. T. L. Sewall, Indianapolis, Indiana.

CINCINNATI, WALNUT HILLS. Miss Nourse's English and French Family and Day School Will reopen Sept. 26.

Pupils may join special classes, or may take the full course of study fitting for College Examination. Circulars and further information can be had during the ummer on application to the above address.

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LEAVING THEIR - OLD

An Epitome of the Building Boo Interesting Statemen

Mr. Steiner Tells an Interesting Blory, Which He Will Substantiate-A Graphic Description.

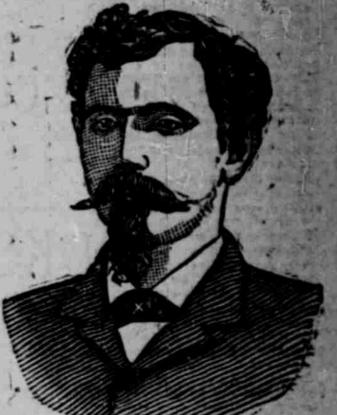
"You have not moved yet, Mr. Stainer? of served the writer to that gentleman at his home at No. 185 East South street.

Mr. Steiner is one of the many participating in the building beem this spring, and his new residence, which is nearly completed, on Led 209, Riverside avenue, West Indianopolis, has been noticed.

"No," Mr. Stelner replied; "the contractor not get my bouse done as soon as I expend the within a week or twa." "It was about your recent trouble that wanted to speak with you," continued the write "Oh, that?" was the roply. "I will gledly to you about that. Before it came on I had be an unusually strong and healthy man. It seems to be like a cold at first. After a time I found that I had to be continually clearing my thousand My head would be stopped up and it would be across my forehead, with a dull, heavy leading in my head and a sense of fullness assume the oridge of my nosa "I could not rest at all, and I would get up to

the morning with a bad, sour taste in my men my head aching, and feeling werse and me tired than when I went to bed the night balls I could hardly out anything for breakfast LOST IN PLESE AND STRENGT

and got so weak that it was hard for me to make the least exertion. My eyes busane affects and would blur, and spots would fleat before them. My ears had begun to be affected. There would be rearing and buszing sounds is them that sometimes almost drove me wild. could see that I was losing my hearing an alowir becoming deaf slowly becoming deaf.



MR. ALBERT STEINER, 185 BAST SOUTH SE "As I grew worse, an ugly hacking cough site hold on me. I couldn's work or do anythis else while the coughing spells lasted All could do was to sit still and cough. I would raise quantities of muchs. raise quantities of mucus, sometimes

"Often I would awake at night feeling as the would choke to death. I could feel the much dropping back into my throat, and it exemed if it stopped me all up so that I could not go any air into my lungs.

"Sometimes sharp, shooting pains week catch me in the left side, extending through the shoulder blades. Sometimes my bear would beat so violently that is would frights me. Then it would stop beating suddenly, the go on with greater force than ever. "I grew to be languid and weak. My face was pale and sallow and cold drops of perspice tion would stand out on my forebood. The sense of smell and taste seemed to have left me

entirely. I got so weak and despondent that almost gave up hope. I HAD TO STOP WORK because I was so poorly that I was urable to de anything. The fact is my trouble had gained upon me until I was broken down in health. "Well, it was when I was feeling the worst that I went to Dr. Franklyn Blair at 203 M. Illinois street. I had tried almost everything, and street. I had tried almost everything, and felt that it was a last resort. I placed mysel under Dr. Blair's treatment and I improved from the start. I was soon able to work as well as ever. My throat and head became clear and well. The coughing and the pains in the chest and side and back stopped. So did the palping tion of the heart. I gained back all my less weight, and I feel well and strong and healthy now. I am quite willing, indeed I am glad, to have my recovery printed."

Mr. Albert Steiner is well known in Indianapolitic. He has been a seen and healthy all the heart steiner is well known in Indianapolitic. olis. He has been for some time employed by the West Indianapolis car-works. The address of his present home, and that into which he is about to move, are given in the above.

A PROCLAMATION - BI TEE --GOVERNOR OF INDIAN

Announcing the Opening. ON JULY 1, 1888,

Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

Whereas, by virtue of the provisions of an art the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, pass February 23, 1883, entitled "An act providing the location and erection of additional bospitals the insane, and providing for the management the of," it is made "the duty of the Governor, as some any portion of said hospitals is completed and reto receive patients, to make it known by prediction."

And, Whereas, it has been made to appear to me by a certified copy of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of the additional Hospitals for Insua, had and held on the 15th day of June, 1888, that the Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insua, located near Logansport, is completed and will be ready to receive patients on and after the 1st day of July,

And. Whereas, the said Board of Commissioners has deemed it proper to prescribe certain reasonable rules for the admission of patients, which rules have been submitted to me and by me approved.

Therefore, I, Isaac P. Gray, Governor of the State of Indiana, in accordance with the foregoing facts, and in pursuance to the requirement of the said on do hereby make preclamation that the Northern Isdiana Hospital for the Insane, ice sted near Leannport in the county of Casa, is complated and will be read to receive patients on and after the first day of July, 1888, under the same rules and regulations governing the receiving, treatment and discharge of patients, as far as practicable, now in force in the Hospital for as far as practicable, now in force in the Hospita! for the Insane, near Indianapolis, and also the said rules prescribed by the said Board of Commissioners and by me this day approved, which said rules are in the words and figures following:

1. The Hospital for Insane, near Logansport, chall be known as the Northern Indiana Hospital for the

Insane.

2. The clerk of any Circuit Court in the State may, on and after the first day of July, 1859, make applied tion to the medical superintendent of the Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, for the commission to said hospital, of any insane citizen of the country pursuant to the proceedings and in the manner pursuant to the proceedings and in the manner pursuant to the proceedings and in the manner pursuant for insane, provided, that in the proceedings to recommit any person who has ever been adjudged insane according to the law within the Proceeding of Indiana and has, after admission to any hospital for the insane, been formerly discharged, but who has never been admitted to the Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, a transcript of the record of the original inquest and of all intermediate proceedings, together with a full history of the insane person from the date of the original inquest to that or the aferencial applies.

vith a full history of the insame person from the date of the original inquest to that or the aforesaid application shall accompany the application.

3. Any proceedings authorized by law, or near consistent therewith in relation to an insame person after committal to the Indiana Hospital for Insame after committal to the Indiana Hospital for Insame.

4. The said medical superintendent shall carefully consider every such application and shall use all swall able means to secure full information as to the conditions and environments of the insame person hashed ing, if actually deemed necessary, a commit wish to be vestigate the case; and thereupon has shall proceed to the manner and within the limitations person hashed that in case applications be made for the admiration as the income resons than can be accommodated, easier that in case applications be made for the admiration as shall be preferred in the following order, saving ments being duly considered:

First—Cases of chronic insanity, original or recurrent. Second—Cases of chronic insanity, harmless, but a quiring special medical and enstedial care on the community.

Third—Cases of chronic insanity, harmless, but a quiring special medical and enstedial care on the community of mental disease.

Fourth—Cases of chronic insanity, harmless, but a quiring special custodial care only.

Provided, further, that insane persons, who may be dependent, but who are harmless and who are accounted in court of mental disease.

Fourth—Cases of chronic insanity, harmless, but and direction, control and assistance, shall not be direction, control and assistance, shall not be direction.

In witness whereof, I have

In witness whereof, I have hereof and caused to be affired the seal of the city of Indianapolis, this 20th day of Julianapolis, this 20th day of Julianapol

HARLES F. GROFFIN, B